

National Republican.

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lation in the District.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

LOGAN this week.

THE COLEMAN case should be disposed of

this week.

SENATOR-ELECT CHANDLER may reach

Washington next Thursday.

ONLY twelve more working days remain,

after to-day, of the present Congress.

TO-MORROW should be recorded as a Red

Letter Day in the political calendar. It

will witness ZACH CHANDLER'S re-election.

THE Southern Democrats do not like Sen-

ator THURMAN'S soft-money tendencies; but

they do like his opposition to the "Federal

election laws."

TILDEN is first in corruption, first in cor-

ruption, and first in the contempt of his coun-

trymen. He is also the last of the Demo-

cratic "Presidents."

If the Democrats are not opposed to the

Constitutional amendments why do they

propose to repeal the "election laws," which

are simply and honestly designed to carry

out the spirit and letter of those amend-

ments?

SENATOR WADSWORTH owes it to himself,

the Committee on Privileges and Elections,

the country, and the Republican party to

call the COLEMAN case up in the Senate with-

out delay. The time, labor, and money ex-

pended upon the investigation of this case

will otherwise go to waste.

THE so-called Federal election laws

which the Democrats propose under caucus

dictation to repeal were passed to carry into

effect the letter and spirit of the war

amendments to the Constitution. Opposi-

tion to these laws, however it may be dis-

guised, is nothing less than opposition to the

amendments themselves.

THE more idiotic of the Democratic party

have endeavored to raise a snarl over

bulldozing in Massachusetts and Rhode

Island, but the thing is so absurd and non-

sensual that even the POTTER Committee

will have nothing to do with the matter.

So that Democratic humbug has been stepped

on and crushed. What next?

PERHAPS Senator THURMAN is not alto-

gether unuseful in his attempts to force an

extra session of Congress, although it is true

that there is very little patronage con-

nected with the office of President pro tem.

of the Senate. Yet that office is a step up-

ward, and it is to be presumed that he is

in a hurry to take it.

THE more rabid Bourbon papers are

"awful mad" at Postmaster-General Key

for the reason that he had the boldness and

candor to give an honest opinion about the

people of a state which repudiates its just

debts. He is too sensible and honest by

half for the Democratic party, and he begins

to feel that he is more honored by its abuse

than he would be by its praise.

WITH M. C. BUTLER retained in Senator

CORBIN's seat after the adjournment of Con-

gress next week, the last vestige of Republi-

can power and legitimate government will

be wiped out of existence in South Carolina.

Further, the admission of Mr. CORBIN

cannot fail to have a direct and beneficial

influence upon the partisan complexion of the

Senate of the Forty-seventh Congress.

MR. HENDRICKS—It now seems—as

a cooperator. On the ticket with TIL-

DEN he was known among his friends as the

equine quadruped in that half-horse and

half-alligator combination. But it now ap-

pears he was an innocent monkey, so to

speak, TILDEN and his fellow-corruptionists

figuring, to complete the simile, as the cats

engaged in drawing the chestnuts out of

the hot coals for him. A fine lot of old

monsters they were.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know some-

thing of the whereabouts of JIMANDERSON.

We reply that such PELTON, MARBLE,

WEED, TILDEN & Co. have exhibited their

overwhelming capabilities as witnesses be-

fore the POTTER Committee. Mr. ANDERSON

has shriveled himself up into mere thin-

ness and enveloped his crimson top-knot

in a bag. He has been away by competi-

tion into regretful silence. He is disgust-

ed with himself at last.

MR. BAYARD, pure as he is and patriotic

as he is supposed to be, is not above suspi-

cion in these days of partisan wrangling and

selfish manipulation. For example, it is

charged that his opposition to the caucus

proposition to repeal the election laws was

prompted by a selfish desire to obviate the

necessity of an extra session. An extra ses-

sion, it should be understood, would mean

the exaltation of Senator THURMAN to the

office of pro tempore presiding officer of the

Senate—practically, acting Vice-President

under some circumstances.

The passage of the Chinese bill by the

Senate with only a slight and unimportant

amendment will no doubt satisfy the anti-

Chinese sentiment of the Pacific coast; but

it places this nation in an unenviable light

as a respecter of its own treaties with other

powers. Senators CONKLE and MATTHEWS

both contended that right and decency

required some previous notice to the Chinese Government, before the

passage of a bill which is a violation of our

treaty stipulations with a friendly power. We have serious doubts if

this measure will ever light up well in view

of the genius and spirit of our policy in

regard to welcoming the people of other

nations to our shores. If the Chinese are

not people, they must be cheap labor-saving

machines, and this principle will apply to

all machinery which cheapens or supersedes

manual labor.

When CARPENTER, CONKLE, and CHANDLER

were more interested in the Senate there may

be a triangular contest for the supremacy,

CARPENTER, as the ablest of the three, may

assert his right to leadership, and CHANDLER,

as the best political manager, may think he is

entitled to it. We shall see.—New York Mail.

The above paragraph argues a profundity

of ignorance relating to the characters of the

three statesmen alluded to that is quite

surprising. They are all patriotic statesmen,

who love and serve their country with-
out competitive disposition as to who shallbe greatest. They will each fill their ap-
propriate spheres in the Senate without thebetwixting influences of envious or jeal-
ousies. The Mail has viewed them through

the wrong end of its glass.

THE scramble for place in both Houses of

Congress under Democratic reorganization has

brought some hungry birds here from the

South, and some of a very foul nature. All

greybacks, of course. Macon, Ga., is

represented by a Bourbon named Biss, who

divides his time between writing twaddle

for a publication with which he is said to

be connected at home and drawing his pay

for doing nothing as clerk of the Com-
mittee on Public Grounds of the House.This ambitious statesman aspires to the su-
perintendence of the document room of the

United States Senate, a position that has

heretofore been filled by a competent gen-
tleman. The only claim this man has isthat he wants the position, was a rebel sol-
dier and an armed enemy of the country,

and though he married a fortune, desires

the Government to support him in the fu-
ture. This is Southern patriotism when

there is official plunder at stake.

THE Senate cannot dispose of its time

in a better manner this week than by tak-
ing up and finally settling the CORBYN-
BUTLER contest. Every Republican news-

paper in the country joins in the demand

that this matter shall be acted upon delib-
erately before the control of the Senate

passes into Democratic hands. It is known

that the Democratic Senators have agreed

to "talk this question to death" when it is

brought up; but it is also known that if

it is brought up soon enough the Republi-
can majority will be able to "sit it out."

The people of the country understand the

full force and meaning of these threatened

Democratic tactics as well as the signifi-
cance of permitting M. C. BUTLER to re-

main in a Senatorial seat to which he was

not elected. They will accordingly agree

Republican Senators of all responsibility in

the premises if the regular legislative busi-
ness of the session is delayed by capricious

Democratic opposition to the admission of

Mr. CORBYN, whose title to the seat rests

upon the same equities that were recognized

in the legitimate inauguration of President

HAYES himself.

TERRORISM TO THE FRONT.

The Port Gibson (Miss.) Revolt is greatly

disturbed over the question of emigration

from that State on the part of the colored

people. It thinks that emigration is pro-

voked through that section endeavoring to

entice the colored people to leave the State,

and it denounces all such as "enemies to

both races and enemies to society." It

suggests that "they should be dealt with as

other incendiaries—outside the law." That

is, they should be shot down at once. This

reminds one of the days of slavery, when

to instruct a slave was a punishable

offense. That people seem to be slow to

learn and understand the fact that the col-

ored people of Mississippi are no longer

chattel, but citizens of the United States,

and have a right to go anywhere, if they

have the disposition and means, where they

can better their condition.

The Revolt attempts to influence the col-

ored people, by declaring that "it is cruelty

to the negro to beguile him from his na-

tive soil and sunshine to the cold and

clammy climate of Kansas—a common

guayard."

Then again, if this scarecrow of "a com-

mon guayard" in Kansas does not check

emigration, and people continue to seek

labor in Mississippi for other sections, it

raises the flag of intimidation in this wise:

There is no statute law against this suc-

cessful warfare on the people and the country,

but there is an unwritten law as sharp as

electricity in its enforcement and as swift as

the guillotine—a law which moveth with

breath, whose statutes only whisper—and

will be enforced with terrible vengeance if

the thing is not stopped.

THE WOUNDED OF THE WAR.

The wounded soldier and sailor who have

shed their blood for their country, and who

go through life maimed and halting on ac-

count of wounds they received in defend-

ing the national life, have become the centre

of much attention and the target of much

unpleasant criticism for the reason that a

law has been passed which provides for their

having what is their just due—the arrears

of their pensions. These pensions have ac-

crued under a solemn contract entered into

between the Government and the soldier

and sailor when they enlisted in the service

for the war. They were promised pay, clothing,

rations, medical attendance, and in case

of being disabled by wounds or disease,

pensions to themselves while living, and to

their widows, minor children, and depend-

ent parents after their death. These were

the conditions under which they entered the

service, and it would be dishonorable to the

Government at this day to violate the most

sacred of these stipulations—the arrears of

pension, long since due.

It seems very strange that this class of

American citizens should have been selected

even by the agents of the Government

whose honor is at stake as the objective

point of bad faith and injustice. We hold

that no greater mistake has ever been made

by the Government or the people than to

undertake a wrong toward the brave de-

fenders of the Union when it was in peril,

and it certainly is a wrong, and one that is

indisensible, for the Government or its

agents to withhold one cent of the money

due under the arrears of pension law through

mere technicalities or quibbles. The sol-

dier and sailor who goes hobbling through

life under the consequences of his personal

bravery in the nation's defense should be

treated generously and justly by the Gov-

ernment, and not as though he is an intru-

sive mendicant. This we are led to con-

clude from several reports made by the

committees on pensions and appropriations

to both Houses of Congress is not the case.

The pensioner is subject to a system of tech-

nicalities and special rulings that are re-

ndered arbitrary and controlling, under

which many a pensioner is precluded from

his just rights. This should be so. The

equities and not the technicalities of a case

should decide its fate.

We have been greatly surprised to see it

stated by Senator BUCK that he has been

informed by the Commissioner of Pensions

that of the \$300,000 paid annually for

pensions 20 per cent. are fraudulent. Since

that statement was made the Commissioner

has represented authoritatively that the

proportion of fraudulent pensions is 10 per

cent. This we are inclined to think, for the

credit of that branch of the public service,

is an exaggeration of the real percentage of

frauds. We shall be reluctant to believe

that even 3 per cent. of the claims for pen-

sions have been allowed are fraudulent. If

it be true that \$600,000, or \$300,000,

or even \$1,000,000, are paid annually on

fraudulent claims that have been allowed

by that Bureau, it is a strong impeachment

of the manner in which the public business

is done under its administration.

Now here is a little data gathered from

the records of the Treasury Department

from 1861 to the end of the fiscal year of

1875, which is not without public interest.

The amount of bare interest paid during